Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Previously Presented) A power system comprising:

a housing with a chamber;

at least one member with stored static electrical charge, the member is connected to the housing and extends at least partially across the chamber; and

two or more electrodes connected to the housing, the two or more electrodes are spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from each other and are at least partially in alignment with each other, wherein at least one of the member and one of the two or more electrodes is connected to the housing

wherein the member is held in a fixed, spaced apart relationship with respect to one of the two or more electrodes, the other one of the two or more electrodes is movable with respect to the member and the one of the two or more electrodes.

2. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the member with the stored static electrical charge is a monopole structure.

3. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the stored static electrical charge is on the order of at least $1x10^{10}$ charges/cm^2.

4. (Canceled).

5. (Canceled).

6. (Previously Presented) A power system comprising:

a housing with a chamber;

at least one member with a stored static electrical charge, the member is connected to the housing and extends at least partially across the chamber; and

two or more electrodes connected to the housing, the two or more electrodes are spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from each other and are at least partially in alignment with each other, wherein at least one of the member and one of the two or more electrodes is connected to the housing;

wherein the member is connected to a movable base, at least one first resilient device is connected between movable base and one of the two or more electrodes, and at least one second resilient device connected between the member the other one of the two or more electrodes.

7. (Canceled).

8. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the other one of the two or more electrodes is connected by at least one resilient device to a base.

9. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein one end of the another one of the two or more electrodes is pivotally connected to the housing.

10. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a load coupled to the two or more electrodes.

11. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the member comprises two or more dielectric layers and the stored static electrical charge is stored at an interface between the dielectric layers.

12. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the member comprises a single dielectric layer.

13. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the member is made from one or more materials selected from a group consisting of silicon oxide, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, titanium oxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanium oxide.

14. (Previously Presented) A method of making a power system, the method comprising:

providing a housing with a chamber;

providing at least one member with stored static electrical charge, the member connected to the housing and extending at least partially across the chamber; and

providing two or more electrodes connected to the housing, the two or more electrodes are spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from each other and are at least partially in alignment with each other;

wherein the member is held in a fixed, spaced apart relationship with respect to one of two or more of electrodes, the other one of two or more of electrodes is movable with respect to the member and the one of two or more of electrodes.

15. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein the member with the stored static electrical charge is a monopole structure.

16. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein the stored static electrical charge is on the order of at least $1x10^{10}$ charges/cm^2.

17. (Canceled).

18. (Canceled).

19. (Previously Presented) A method of making a power system, the method comprising:

providing a housing with a chamber;

providing at least one member with stored static electrical charge, the member connected to the housing and extending at least partially across the chamber; and

providing two or more electrodes connected to the housing, the two or more electrodes are spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from each other and are at least partially in alignment with each other;

wherein the member is connected to a movable base, at least one first resilient device is connected between movable base and one of two or more of electrodes, and at least one second resilient device connected between the member the other one of two or more of electrodes.

20. (Canceled).

21. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein the other one of two or more of electrodes is connected by at least one resilient device to a base.

22. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein one end of the other one of two or more of electrodes is pivotally connected to the housing.

23. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 14 further comprising providing a load coupled to two or more of electrodes.

24. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein the member comprises two or more dielectric layers and the stored static electrical charge is stored at an interface between the dielectric layers.

25. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein the member comprises a single dielectric layer.

26. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein the member is made from one or more materials selected from a group consisting of silicon oxide, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, titanium oxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanium oxide.

27. (Previously Presented) A method for generating power, the method comprising:

moving at least one of one of two or more of electrodes and a non-conducting member with a stored static electrical charge, wherein the member is held in a fixed, spaced apart relationship with respect to at least one of the two or more electrodes and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge;

inducing a potential on the two or more electrodes as a result of the moving; and

outputting the induced potential.

28. (Canceled).

29. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 27 wherein the stored static electrical charge is on the order of at least $1x10^{10}$ charges/cm^2.

30. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 27 further comprising storing the outputted induced potential.

31. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 27 further comprising returning at least one of the two or more of electrodes towards an initial resting state after the moving.

32. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 27 wherein the member comprises two or more dielectric layers and the stored static electrical charge is stored at an interface between the dielectric layers.

33. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 27 wherein the member comprises a single dielectric layer.

34. (Currently Amended) A power system comprising:

a housing with a chamber;

a non-conducting member with a stored static electrical charge, the member is connected to the housing and extends at least partially across the chamber and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge; and

two or more electrodes connected to the housing, the two or more electrodes are spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from each other and are at least partially in alignment with each other, wherein the two or more electrodes are held in a fixed spaced apart relationship and at least a portion of the member is movable with respect to the two or more electrodes, wherein the member is connected to a movable base, at least one first resilient device is connected between movable base and one of the two or more electrodes, and at least one second resilient device connected between the member the another one of the two or more electrodes.

35. (Canceled).

36. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 34 wherein the stored static electrical charge is on the order of at least $1x10^{10}$ charges/cm^2.

37. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 34 wherein the member is connected by at least one resilient device to one of the two or more electrodes, the member is movable with respect to the one of the two or more electrodes.

38. (Canceled).

39. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 34 further comprising a load coupled to the two or more electrodes.

40. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 34 wherein the member comprises two or more dielectric layers and the stored static electrical charge is stored at an interface between the dielectric layers.

41. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 34 wherein the member comprises a single dielectric layer.

42. (Previously Presented) The system as set forth in claim 34 wherein the member is made from one or more materials selected from a group consisting of silicon oxide, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, titanium oxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanium oxide.

43. (Currently Amended) A method of making a power system, the method comprising:

providing a housing with a chamber;

providing a non-conducting member with a stored static electrical charge, the member connected to the housing and extending at least partially across the chamber and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge; and

providing two or more electrodes connected to the housing, the ~~tow~~ two or more electrodes are spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member

from each other and are at least partially in alignment with each other, wherein the two or more electrodes are held in a fixed spaced apart relationship and at least a portion of the member is movable with respect to the two or more electrodes, wherein the member is connected to a movable base, at least one first resilient device is connected between movable base and one of the two or more electrodes, and at least one second resilient device connected between the member the other one of the two or more electrodes.

44. (Canceled).

45. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 43 wherein the stored static electrical charge is on the order of at least $1x10^{10}$ charges/cm^2.

46. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 43 wherein the member is connected by at least one resilient device to one of the two or more electrodes, the member is movable with respect to the one of the two or more electrodes.

47. (Canceled).

48. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 43 further comprising providing a load coupled to the two or more electrodes.

49. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 43 wherein the member comprises two or more dielectric layers and the stored static electrical charge is stored at an interface between the dielectric layers.

50. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 43 wherein the member comprises a single dielectric layer.

51. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 43 wherein the member is made from one or more materials selected from a group consisting of silicon oxide, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, titanium oxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanium oxide.

52 -58. (Canceled).